(ग) इस कार्यक्रम हेतु कुल कितना परिव्यय होगा तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन अधिकरण का नाम क्या है तथा इसे धन उपलब्ध कराने के स्रोत क्या-क्या हैं?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री किंजरापू येरन्नायडु): (क) ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं हैं। तथापि, गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के ग्रामीण परिवारों को समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहायता दी जाती है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों को आय सृजन करने वाली गतिविधियों के जरिए स्वरोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से ऋण दिए जाते है। प्रत्येक सहायता प्राप्त परिवार को ऋण राशि 25 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक की सबसिडी भी दी जाती है। कार्यक्रम में लचीले निवेश की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) गुजरात के संबंध में वर्ष 1996-97 और 1997-98 के लिए कुल आबंटन, उपयोग और वास्तविक कवरेज विवरण में दिया गया है (**नीचे देखिए**)

(ग) वर्ष 1996-97 और 1997-98 के दौरान समग्र देश के लिए समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का कुल परिव्यय क्रमशः 109721.16 लाख रुपये और 113351.23 लाख रुपए है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम एक चालू कार्यक्रम है और इसकी कोई निर्धारित समय सीमा नहीं है।

(घ) कार्यक्रम को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों के जरिए कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। कार्यक्रम के लिए निधियां केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा 50:50 के आधार पर उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं।

विवरण

गुजरात के संबंध में 1996-97 और 1997-98 के लिए कुल आबंटन, उपयोग और वास्तविक कवरेज दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(रुपए लाख में)

वर्ष	आबंटन			उपयोग	सहायता प्राप्त परिवारों की संख्या
	केन्द्र	राज्य	कुल		
1996-97	1529.61	1529.61	3059.22	3026.53	47545
1997-98	1580.22	1580.22	3160.44	1182.46**	15853**

**सूचित आंकड़े सितम्बर 1997 तक के हैं।

Funds for rural employment schemes/ projects in Bihar and U.P.

886.SHRI GYAN RANJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the year-wise allocation of funds by the Central Government for rural employment schemes/projects initiated in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) what is the percentage of success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K.YERRANNAIDU): (a) and (b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are the major employment schemes being implemented by the Centre throughout the country including the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Allocation of funds and percentage utilisation of available funds for these schemes during last three years viz. 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in the Annexure. [*See* Appendix 182, Annexure No. 20].

Exemption from 5 per cent cut on Plan and Non-plan expenditure

887.SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 5 per cent cut is being imposed on plan and non-plan expenditure of his Ministry and he has sought special exemption from the cut;

(b) what has been the response of the Finance Ministry on his demand and what are the details of points he has submitted in support of his demand: and

(c) the details of new schemes his Ministry floated during the current financial year and the status of the schemes as on-date?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K.YERRANNAIDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Finance Ministry has not agreed to this demand. as the Government decision on achieving 5 per cent saving in the Budgetary Allocation is uniformly applicable to all the Ministries. The matter has not been further pursued with the Ministry of Finance.

(c) No new scheme of this Ministry has been floated during the current financial year.

Employment to rural/tribal people in Madhya Pradesh

888. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state what are the details of targets and achievements set out by Government with regard to providing employment to rural and tribal people of Madhya Pradesh during preceding 5 years and for the Ninth Plan period separately?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) are the major employment programmes being implemented by the Centre throughout the country including the State of Madhya Pradesh for the benefit of rural poor including the tribals. The details of Physical targets and achievements set out by this Ministry for these programmes with regard to providing employment to rural and tribal people of Madhya Pradesh for preceding 5 years and first year of Ninth Plan are given in the Annexure. [*See* Appendix 182, Annexure No. 21].

Implementation of 73rd Constitution Amendment Act in the States

889.SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the states where the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act has been fully implemented;

(b) the States where the State Finance Commission constituted under this Act have not been constituted so far: and

(c) what measures have been taken up by the Central Government to implement said amendment Act in the States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) Necessary State Legislation on Panchayats have been passed by all States where the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act is applicable. Elections to the Panchayats have been held in all States to which Part IX of the Constitution applies except Bihar, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. Panchayats have also to be constituted at the Zilla Parishad level in Goa. Devolution of powers and functions is a continuous process. The State Governments have devolved some powers, functions and responsibilities upon the PRIs. Some States like Kerala can be said to have almost fully implemented the 73rd Amendment Act.

(b) State Finance Commissions have been constituted in all the States where the 73rd Constitution Amendment is applicable, except in Arunachal Pradesh. The Arunachal pradesh Panchayati Raj Bill, 1997 is yet to receive the assent of the President.

(c) The progress of implementation of the Amendment Act by the States is closely monitored by the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment regularly. A Conference of the Chief Ministers was held on 2nd August, 1997 to review the progress of devolution of powers to PRIs by the States. As recommended by the Conference, a Committee of Chief Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister was constituted to look into the impediments in the devolution process. This Committee of Chief Ministers met on 1st October, 1997. The report of this Committee suggesting several